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MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND APPARENTLY HOSTILE TO IT.

THE IRISH MEMBERS ALONE CONCILIATED-LORD HARTINGTON'S DECISIVE TONE-THE PRIME MINISTER CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, April 10.-Englishmen of all parties agree with pride that no Parliamentary incident anywhere in the world was ever more dramatic than Thursday's. Mr. Gladstone produced his Home Rule scheme as upon a stage visible to the universe. London was seething with excitement. The House of Commons presented a spectacle without precedent. The country looked on with interest surpassing in intensity anything remembered by this generation.

Mr. Gladstone's speech by general consent, though wanting in some of his highest oratorical qualities, was a masterpiece of lucid exposition. All concur that the scheme which was developed by him is, whatever else may be thought of it, a great effort of constructive legislation, a work of unrivalled powers and experience; but the most devoted Gladstonians are obliged to admit that the speech and the scheme have alike failed to conciliate the opponents of Home Rule, to reunite the Liberal party or to convince English opinion. Its sole success is with the Parnellites. During the greater portion of the speech they alone cheered. Mr. Parnell's approval of the scheme, though qualified, is sufficient to induce himself and his followers to strain every effort to secure its acceptance. In no other quarter whatever can the rereption of the proposals be deemed cordial.

Every important journal in London is dead against it, The Daily News excepted, and even that journal discusses it despondently. The two most powerful journals in Great Britain outside London are The Manchester Guardian and The Scotsman. Both condemn the measure. Both regard it as equivalent to separation. Both predict its rejection by the country. Such provincial papers of weight as adhere to Mr. Gladstone, temper their support with conditions and with demands for the modification of various features of the scheme. Such is the attitude of the leading journals in Liverpool, Birmingt am, Newcastle and Leeds. The Loyalists of Ulster and Protestants throughout Ireland listen to Mr. Gladstone's speech as to the voice of

The chief hope of the Gladstonians in the House of Commons has been that when the project was once produced Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Trevelyan and other Liberal opponents of the measure would content themselves with platonic opposition. Lord Hartington especially has been relied on either to give a silent vote against the bill, or benevolent criticism of details. Last night snattered these sanguine expectations. 'All three of Mr. Gladstone's recent colleagues took the same attitude of uncompromising hostility. Mr. Tre velyan spoke on Thursday evening and continuous Irish interruptions, but when he sat down the House felt that the question had been taken once for all beyond the region of mere personal or party attachment to Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Chamberlain last night in a speech of extraordinary acuteness and power closed every door to compromise. He described Mr. Gladstone's bill as embodying the maximum of risk and the minimum of advantage. He objected to terminating Irish representation at Westminster because sole representation at Dublin could "only mean a Parliament of co-ordinate and equal authority with the Imperial Parliament. He objected to the surrender of the right of imperial taxation to Ireland. He objected to the surrender of the appointment of judges and magistrates. He objected to many other things and insisted that the scheme as a whole was one for ultimate separation, not Home Rule. He declared that sooner than support such a measure he would vote for separation, pure and

Lord Hartington's speech dealt still heavier blows to this proposal. Never has he spoken with such decision of purpose, such authority, such weight. His speech abounding in destructive criticism on the principle and details of Mr. Gladstone's measure, embraced a statesmanlike survey of the whole field. He protested against springing a question of this magnitude upon a Parliament elected on wholly different issues. His final sentences carried dismay into the Ministerial ranks. He separates himself on this question absolutely from the party, accepts the probable necessity of the enforcement of law in Ireland, expresses the belief that the people of this country require their representatives to sink all minor differences and to unite as one man in defence of the empire inherited from their forefathers. That is understood by everybody to mean that Lord Hartington for all Irish purposes is ready to act with men of all parties epposed to the present scheme. He sat down amid enthusiastic cheers from both sides. His speech has made it impossible henceforth to put a Home Rule plank into the Liberal platform.

Mr. Trevelyan's reply was superior in debating power to anything he has yet done. It was a speech of despair filled with gloomy forebodings of the terrible consequences which must follow the defeat he evidently anticipates.

Thus far not one non-official member of the House, whose support means anything, has defended Mr. Gladstone's proposal, the Parnellites excepted. The predictions of Thursday under the spell of Mr. Gladstone's oratory of thirty majority on the second reading are heard no more. The whips still say that the second reading will be carried, relying on the votes of Liberals who are reluctant to reject a party proposal outright and are confident of pulling the bill to pieces in committee. Few believe that the bill, if it gets into committee, can emerge with its essential features untouched or with enough Home Rule left in it to

The general opinion is that Mr. Gladstone's bill offers Mr. Parnell more than was asked and creates not merely an Irish Parliament, but an Irish State. His Parliament would have powers nominally limited, but practically unlimited, Mr. Gladatone's bill establishes no tribunal to determine what acts of the Irish Parliament are within and what without their jurisdiction. It retains no authority to restrict legislation or to annul Irish statutes. The veto of the Crown, to which he alluded in passing, is a fiction. Other guarantees are pure illusions. Mr. Gladstone apparently cares little for guarantees and relies on the loyalty of the Irish, when they are once allowed to govern them-Solves. Sombre acquiescence, says The Times, is

the very highest phase of approbation to which Mr. Gladstone's most tried and faithful followers can attain, while active and energetic condemnation is freely meted out by the stanchest representatives of every shade of Liberalism.

That I am bound to say, however disagreeable the truth may be to believers in Home Rule, is an accurate summary of the opinions expressed by nearly every Liberal, with one great exception. Mr. Gladstone alone, or almost alone, retains heart and hope and still looks confidently forward to winning over the country, and conferring legislative independence on Ireland.

Mr. Forster's death coming as it does in the crisis of the Irish question, is felt as a national calamity. The funeral service yesterday in Westminster Abbey brought together an immense multitude. Great numbers of eminent Englishmen were among

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE PREMIER. AN EXCITED DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMON

ON FRIDAY. The Evening Post's correspondent in London ent the following cable dispatch yesterday describing the scene between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain n the House of Commons on Friday night:

Mr. Chamberlain's speech was the sensation of the evening. It passed into a personal quarrel between him and Mr. Gladstone. He began by explaining his reasons for joining and quitting the Cabinet. It was at Mr. Gladstone's strong request. The letter he written to Mr. Gladstone he read to the House. He then proceeded to explain further that when he learned of the Government scheme it contained, he said with delicate ntonation, a very startling proposal involving the issue

The last word had hardly passed his lips before Mr. Gladstone sprang to his feet. That, he said, in effect was an explanation the right honorable gentleman had no right to make. A painful scene followed, out of which it was in possible for the spectators to separate the right and wrong. Mr. Chamberlain claimed that he heid from Mr. Gladstone permission to read certain letters, especially one of March 15. This one Mr. Gladstone could not recollect. Mr. Chamberla n however, insisted that permission had been given and repeated, because given the first time in equivocal terms. Matters were evidently at a deadlock. Mr. Chamberlain, pointing his finger at the Prime Minister, said in a low reice, but with perfect distinctness: "I beg to ask my that permission now." But Gladstone could not recollect quarrel was serious enough by this time. Passion was steadily rising in Mr. Chamberlain's voice.

How can I explain," he cried, "with my hands tied be hind the I" His speech was a weighty indictment of the Government scheme. If he had only stopped before passing on to his own alternative proposals, it would have left a rent in the measure. The climax of his speech, however, was a blow at the Prime Minister's

"Sir," said he, "I remember that time when in its greatest crisis, when it was in a most terrible moment of

"Str," said he, "I remember that time when in its greatest crisis, when it was in a most terrible moment of its fate, my right nonorable friend coanselled the disintegration of the United States.

Mr. Gladstone said: "I did not counsel it."

Mr. Chamberlain said: "My right honorable friend says he din not counsel it, but he gave the weight of his great name to the statement that they had become separate nations. I dare say," continued Chamberlain, "my right honorable friend himself would admit that in that view of the situation he made a mistake."

"Hear, hear!" said Gladstone.

"Ah," said Chamberlain, syllable by syllable, his finger levelled at the Prime Minister's bowed head, "are you certain he is not making a mistake again!"

It was a tremendous blow. The Tories, of course, yelled like madmen. From the Liberal benches arose several cries of "shame," directed at Mr. Chamberlain. The latter, however, had one more short deliver. Leveling his finger again toward the front bench, almost inarticulate with passion, he demanded what should have been said of him if like some servite partisans who disgrace political life he had remained on that bench, preter ding to serve his country with a lie in his mouth. This was aimed directly at Sir William Harcourt, and produced a tremendous sensation.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE HOME RULE SCHEME. OBJECTIONS OF CARDINAL MANNING-OPPOSITION

OF ORANGEMEN. LONDON, April 10.-Cardinal Manning has expressed himself in opposition to that feature of Mr. Gladstone's bill which excludes Irish representatives

from sitting at Westminster.

BIRMINGHAM, April 10.—Reports are in circulation her that if Mr. Gladstone's Irish bill be rejected Lord Salisbury will be called upon to form a ministry "to con tinue until next year," and that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington will consent to this, provided Lord Salisbury agrees to introduce no contentious schemes. The arrangement is said to be based upon the anxiety of The arrangement is an election at the present time.

DUBLIN, April 10.—The Orangemen of Armagh made a
public demonstration to-day against Mr. Gladstone's
proposals. They adopted resolutions severely denouncing the Premier and declaring their allegiance to the

OPINIONS OF EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS. LONDON, April 10.-This afternoon's Pall Matt Gazette says the opinion is growing that the opposi-tion to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme will be in-Premier's Irish Land Purchase bill is introduced, when the storm of public disapproval will overwhelm the Ministry." But, continues the paper, the opposition counting without their host, as the Minister can avert the storm in the land purchase proposals by asserting the Imperial authority over the statutory Parliament and by abandoning other objectionable parts of

UBLIN, April 10.-The Freeman's Journal, reviewing the speech made by Mr. Chamberlain last night, says he lasted his political career at the threshold, and pro nounces his apology for deserting the Gladstone Cabine

nounces his apology for deserting the Gladstone Cabinet the most damaging political act of his life.

The Dublin Express says that the real reason why Mr. Chamberian resigned was that Mr. Gladstone was unwilling to advance in the direction of revolution as far as Mr. Chamberian wished him to. The latter gentleman's declared preference for federation, The Express contends, is due to his Kadicalism and his fear of losing the support of the Parnellites during his contemplated assaults on the British land aristocracy and on the throne.

throne.

PARES, April 10.—The Republique Française says that
the result of the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's frish Home
Rule scheme would be that Ireland would aspire to an
alliance with the United States of America.

WHAT PATRICK EGAN SAYS.

OMAHA, Neb., April 10.-Patricki Egan, president of the Irish National League, upon being asked what he thought about Gladstone's bill, said: "I think it will be a grand, good thing for Ireland, if it is passed ith certain modifications. I am inclined to think with Mr. Parnell that the subsidy of £3,000,000, which the Irish Government, according to the bill, has to pay into the royal treasury, is rather heavy. It seems to me, too, that the veto power, as outlined by Mr. Gladstone, is a little too strong. Let a few changes be made, and the all will be the best measure that could be carried into oil will be the best measure that could be carried into effect and will afford a practical solution of the Irish question. It is certainly the most liberal measure yet proposed, and I for one am decidedly in favor of it. It will meet with the approbation of Irish Nationalists in America. There are some who would never be satisfied with anything, and they will probably continue to kick, but the rank and nie of Irish sympathizers of this country will agree that Mr. Gladstone's measure is a good and just one. I am inclined to believe that the measure will be passed by the present Parliament.

Cairo, April 10.—The committee appointed to in-quire into the management of the Egyptian Finance ministry have found a public official named Addah guilty of extortion.

BRUSSELS, April 10.—The Government has ordered the douses of all known Anarchists living within the King-dom to be thoroughly searched, for the purpose of procuring incriminating evidence against them. The authorities have resolved to act with all possible vigor in the work of stauping socialism out of the country. Vienna, April 10.—Herr Szerceny, a high Hungarian raliway official, has been arrested in connection with the death of his daughter, Irma. The latter, after a quarrel with her stepmother, took phosphorus. She was locked in a room by her stepmother, who forbade her servants to open the door until the girl's screams had ceased. The girl suffered seventeen hours of torture before she died

PESTH, April 10.—The Princess Metternich has arranged to give a charity performance. The principal feature of the entertainment will be a troupe of ballet dancers composed of members of the arrategracy, and a question now agits ting court circles is, will the dancers wear short skirts or long ones?

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON. LONDON, April 10.

DEBUT OF AN AMERICAN.—M. Scovel, an American made his debut as a tenor with the Carl Rosa Company at Derby, Thursday night, and scored a marked success McHENRY BANKRUPTCY CASE.—The appeal of James McHenry against the recent order declaring him a bank rupt has been dismissed.

SOCIALIST LEADERS IN LONDON ACQUITTED. LONDON, April 10.-The trial of Burns, Hynd-

the charge of having incited the Trafalgar Square and

Hyde Park riots, was concluded this afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty and the defendants were all discharged. The jury, however, said that they thought the language used by Burns, Champion and Hyndman at the time of the riots was highly inflammatory and worthy of severe condemnation.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 10 .- This was the third day of the Sandown Park second spring meeting. The race for the Esher stakes was won by Colonel Officy J. Crewe Read's five-year-old brown horse Kinsky. J. A. James's three-year-old brown coit Astrachan was second and C. Hibbert's six-year-old brown gelding St. Vincent third.

JOSEF VICTOR VON SCHEFFEL BERLIN, April 10 .- Josef Victor von Scheffel, the poet, died to-day at Carlsruhe of dropsy. He was one of the most illustrious graduates of Heidelberg, and was the author of the hymn to be sung at the coming celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the founding of the institution.

W. E. FORSTER'S BURIAL. LONDON, April 10. - The body of W. E. Forster was interred to-day in Burley Church, Yorkshire.

INCIDENTS IN THE DOMINION. WINDSOR, Ont., April 10 .- Solomon White, a nember of the Ontario Legislature and a prominent barrister, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for an aggra vated assault upon an old man, one Reiliy, whom he in

VICTORIA, B. C., April 10.-There is great exc at New-Westminster. The Legislature, just before adjourning, passed a bill prohibiting all companies char-tered under act of the local Parliament from employing Chinese on their works. Among the companies affected is the Canadian Pacific Railway, which proposed to build a branch line to New-Westminster. As soon as the company was apprised of the auti-Chinese bill it refined to build the line. Last night the people rose in their wrath build the line. Last night the people rose in their wrath and hanged the members of the Legislature in effsy, and afterward burned the figures. Tar and feathers are said to be at a premium on the mainland.

TROOPS AT LAKEDO.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL ROBERTS CONCERN-CERNING THE RIOT.

Laredo, Tex., April 10.-Brigadier-General Roberts and staff, in command of the Texas State troops from San Antonio, consisting of the San Antonio Rifles and the Belknap Rifles, arrived here by special train at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. General Roberts says that his only instructions are to secure and maintain order. Captain Schmidt's company of State Rangers came in on the special train from Pearsall this morning captain said he would probably make his headquarters for several weeks General Roberts furnished the following official report

LAREDO, Texas, April 9. LAREDO, Texas, April &
To John Ireland, Gevernor, Austin, Texas.

Have been endeavoring to solve the very serious question of the trouble here. There are two very determined parties, and, from all information gathered, I have concluded that both parties are to blame. The Botas hold all the country offices, and the other side objects to being arrested and turned over to them, and asked a postponement of arrests until the Grand Jury meets. I am trying to get both sides to agree with very many prominent editions on both sides.

Brigadier General Texas Volunteer Guards.

Geograf Robertsand: "You will see that the State

General Robertssaid: "You will see that the Stat Rangers come under my command by the Governor's orders, therefore you may state that neither the militia nor Rangers are at the sheriff's disposition. It is reported to me that a large party of men are camped out-side the city. I will send them word that they must come in and submit to the laws, otherwise I shall be obliged to send for them."

IS FRIEDA LINSE A GERMAN SUBJECT!

CHICAGO, April 10.-Judge Garnett rendered a decision to-day in the habeas corpus case of the Ger-man Consul against Michael Street for the possession of Frieda Linse, a seven-year-old girl, who is alleged to be a German subject. "This application," said he, "is not made for the purpose of restoring the child to the Govlease the child from the restraint imposed by the de cree of the county court. Whether the German Government may take the child and remove it to the land of its pient may take the cand and remove it to the land of the birth is an international question, to be determined upon application to the proper national authority and to that source the parties in interest must be referred for relief." The court deferred entering the order sustaining the decree of adoption to allow counsel to show that Streit who adopted the girl is a citizen, in order to get the record straight for an appeal to the Supreme Court.

PROVIDENCE, April 10 (Special).-The liquor dealers are recovering from their surprise and consterns tion at the passage of the prohibition amendment and will fight as beft they can. It is understood that on Monday Charles E. Gorman, an attorney of some promirestraining the State Board of Canvassers from can vassing the vote and announcing the result. taxes have been paid by other persons than the himself, and that this is contrary to the intent of the law. The idea is to invalidate the entire election if possible, including the passage of the Vth or Prohibition amendment. Several able lawyers whom Tuy

RESULT OF THE DEERFIELD ACCIDENT GREENFIELD, Mass., April 10 .- The agent of the railroad company has settled with J. M. Watkins, of Owego, N. Y., J. W. Priest, of Littleton, N. Y., and W. H. Wilcox, who lives near Syracuse, N. Y., all of whom were cut and bruised in the West Deerfield accident. The erms of settlement have not been made public. Nicho

A BROKER ARRESTED FOR FALSE PRETENCES. WALDEN, Mass., April 10 .- Alfred Richardson, jr., a broker, was arrested to-day charged with ob-taining money under false pretences from Dr. Nathanie French. Richardson's father also was arrested for com dicity in the crime. Within two years the young Richardson has possessed himself of French's entire wealth, having borrowed of \$80,000 cash and obtained a conveyance to himself and father of property worth nearly \$15,000, consisting of a house, stable, 30,000 feet of land and a number of bonds. French states that Richardson promised repayment out of a great inheritance which was coming to him from an anni. The defendants were held in \$5,000 each for examination on Monday.

LOCAL OPTION IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., April 10 .- The first election under the local option law passed by the last Legislat was defeated by a vote of four to one in favor of granting license to sell liquor; while in the latter place the "dry" men were victorious by a small majority and consequently no licence will be issued in that town.

EXCITEMENT OVER A BIG FAILURE. BRISTOL, Penn., April 10 .- Great agitation has been caused here by the fallure of the firm of Rogers Brothers, proprietors of the great flour mills at this place. The estimated liabilities are \$200,000, \$92,000 of which is in mortgage and over \$100,000 in notes. Of the latter amount about \$60,000 are the savings of poor people who i laced their money in the hands of Rogers Brothers for the laterest paid on it.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 10 .- Five men have been arrested here on charge of fraudulent voting a arrests by the wholesale will follow within the next twenty-four hours. The police have been working up the cases, and have strong evidence against about thirty

BURNING CHILDREN WITH POTASH. Eugenie Tatler, age ten, was playing in front of her home, No. 456 West Fifty-fifth-st., on Thursday with her six-year-old brother, George. Painters were at solution of petash to use in destroying old paint on at floor in the house and was angry about a quarrel which She picked up the painters' can of potash and threw it at the children. George caucht most of the burning solution, and in a few moments

its. Hines was arrested and tried to convince Justi

THE MILITIA ON GUARD.

A SERIES OF INCENDIARY FIRES.

COMPANIES OF TROOPS IN CHARGE OF EAST ST. LOUIS.

A FEW MEN AT WORK UNMOLESTED-STATEMENTS AS TO THE SHOOTING YESTERDAY-AR-RESTED BY A SENTRY-ACCUSING GOVERNOR OGLESBY OF [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

East St. Louis, April 10.-The city is com pletely invested by troops to-night and people are not allowed to lotter or walk in the vicinity of the railroad tracks unless employed or with a special permit. Blue coats line the tracks and yards, and guard has been mounted over an area three miles long and two miles wide. With the companies that arrived to-day it is estimated that 700 soldiers are now on duty. Military headquarters have been established at the Martell House, opposite the Relay Depot. One hundred mer guarded this depot and the surrounding property. There men on duty at meal time. Adjutant-General Vance General Reecer and Colonel Smith spent the day in arranging the watches and distributing the men. The Gatling gun, which is stationed

at the Relay Depot and commands the approach to the St. Louis bridge, was an object of great interest all day. All the freight houses, yards, shops and trains are now guarded by the troops. No one is allowed to approach within 100 yards of a freight house without a permit. If this is not produced arrest follows. Scores of the soldiers to-day performed the duty of brakemen and remen; but, notwithstanding this aid, there was little movement of freight. Men cannot be found to do the work. They say:

they go I might as well say my prayers."

Unorganized labor is terrorized. The strikers learn
the names of all who attempt to go to work, and the and injured. Even when they recognize their assailants, they cannot be induced to prosecute them. Eight ar-rests were made this afternoon by the soldiers. In the first case the good sense of a private prevented what might have been another bloody scene. A striker, Alexinder Sweeney, who was under the influence of liquor, was challenged by a sentry, Kent, of the 5th Regiment. Sweeney was walking toward the Relay Depot. The turned to obey and as he did so pulled a revolver and with an oath fired point blank at Kent. The private ran up to his assailant and before he could fire again knocked him down with the stock of his gun and disarmed him on the ground. Sweeney was then put under arrest and is now locked up pointed out by the railroad officials as the leaders of the nob last week were arrested on general principles and are under guard. Two other men who are not strikers answers.

took piace yesterday, is garrisoned. The crossing and bridge where the crowd received the first fatat volley are patrolled by soldiers. No soldiers are stationed or

and their friends. Seven hundred members of the Illinois State Guard, under command of Adjutant-Goueral Vauce, Brigadier-General Reece and Colonel Smith are now encamped in East St. Louis. The 5th and 8th Regiments are largely represented, and accompanying them is Battery A, of Danville, in command of Sergeauts Galehouse and Maier, with ten men and a Gatling gun from Springfield. It is in position south of the relay depot, commanding the tracks down below the bridge. Besides the Governor's Guards attached lowing companies of that regiment present: Company C. Springfield; Company B. Taylorville; Company H. Decatur; Company G. Virden. Two more are expected this afternoon. Lieutenant-Colonel Culver is in comhand in the absence of Colonel Bartley, who is expected during the day. The 8th Regiment is commanded by Colonel Smith, of Greenup, Ill., senior colonel on the ground, Lieutenant-Colonel Ewing, Major Frank Wright, Adjutant A. C. Wilcox, Commissary Bedeil and Sergeant-Major Hulbert. The companies present are: I, Vandalia; F. Greenville; H, Paris; D, Champaign; K, Nashville; L. Sparts. Four more companies are ex-pected. Guard was mounted at once and the are now strung along through at the crossing and the bridge where the bloody scenes

The strikers are not allowed to congregate on the streets, but by proclamation and coercion are compelled to move away. The tracks, bridges, dikes, freight houses and yards are under a strong guard. Scores of white tenrs dot the streets to-day and commissary stores are arriving by every train. The troops slept in the cars last night, but temporary barracks are now being erected for them. They did good work last night in saving railroad property. Company D, of the Sth Regiment, has an engineer and a fireman among its number, and these men got up steam about o'clock this morning in a dead engine, and, running down into the Louisville and Nashville yards, spent some time with a crew of soldiers switching the cars so the control of the crew of the said to ward the crew that the intent of the tride of the tride of the said to ward the crew that the intent of the tride of the tride of the tride of the said toward the crew and of yesterday were enacted. and separating the burning ones from the others. They praise for their efforts. The military headquarters are in the Martell House, from which all orders are issued.

following is a revised list of the Oscar Washington, Major Ryckman, John Boner, Mrs. Pfeifer, C. E. Thompson, "Pat" Driscoil and the unknown man whose body is still at the bottom of Cahokia Creek. The wounded are "Tom" Murray ahot in the mouth; Gussie Kieinhein, wounded in the hip ; John Scollard, hot in the head; J. A. Chesney, shot in leg and skull fractured; and Mayor Joyce, collar bone Thompson, the man killed on the bridge while the posse was flying to St. Louis, is said to be a Knight

of Labor and the only Knight among the dead and stroyed by the torch last night. The first fire was die covered in the Louisville and Nashville yard about 9:30 p. m. The militia were hastily formed, and foreing their way through the crowd marched to the Louisville and Nashville yards, where, instead of discovering th freight-house on fire, as had been apprehended, the conflagration was found to be confined to a box-car lader with hay. The car was attached to a train. It burned fiercely. Efforts to extinguish the blaze were found to be in vain and a request was sent across the river for assistance from the St. Louis Fire Department. The department responded promptly. The pipe was soon laid to the fire, but when the water was urned on it was found that the hose had been cut. The are then destroyed a dozen cars laden with freight. I wenty minutes later a great fire broke out in the Cairo Short Line yards, a mile to the south. The crowd ran down the track to this fire. When it was found tha three box cars and one caboose on the Cairo Short Line tracks were enveloped in flames. The cars were surrounded by a crowd, numbering perhaps 200 people, but they made no disturbance. The caboose belonged to the Vandalia Line, while the box cars were, one, Burlington

and Missouri River; one Chicago, Burlington Quincy, and one Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, all The fire spread to the vast shed. It was a large wooden building, rendered additionally inflammable by the oil with which the floor was saturated. The fire, fed by barrels of oil, swept westward, and in a few moments one of a large train of freight cars on the nearest track caught fire. The wind, which had been driving the flames in the direction of the roundhouse and shops, grew as the intensity of the flames increased. The fire erept along to the main buildings and spread to another of the cars which separated it from the shops. Only a few moments more clapsed before the flames leaped to the next parallel track, and and the shops were menaced by the agglessive element. An engine near the roundhouse whistled continuously for assistance. The crowd of spectators increased from minute to minute as the fire below faded out in the night. For another hour the flames burned furiously and then on the tracks were left a dozen black skeletons. tine where a large quantity of lumber was piled for con

From this time on alarms were frequent. At 1:30 a, m. a fire started in the lumber yard of the Cairo Short struction purposes. There were also a large number of on the Pittsburg track and they began to blaze again. The crowd shifted and the last fire became the centre of interest. This fire was also allowed to burn out. Still later two cars were burned on the Vicksburg track of the Cairo Short Line and fifteen cars on the main track of that line at 3 o'clock were in fismes. The crowd made no demonstration and there was no conflict between the crowd and the militia. The militia vere used to guard the railroad property immediately will have to take their own course unless arbitration is around the relay depot, and being few in number up to midnight, the yards nearer the river were left unpr

Inspector-General J. A. Schaeffer is staying at the

Martelle House and was an eye witness to the shooting. In reply to a question of the reporter, he told the follow

I had been on the bridge, near where John Boner was killed, a few seconds before the trouble occurred. I was walking up the track and was near the Hazel flouring mills when I heard a pistol shot. I knew that the report came from a pistol by the sound. I am used to the discharge of firearms and can tell the difference between a rifle and a pistol shot. I am positive that it came from the crowd. About ten seconds after the pistol shot, the rifle firing began. I am positive that the first shot was fired from the crowd on the bridge near where I stood a few moments before.

Special Agent Hewlett's statement contains an assertion that he did not know who fired the first shot from among the deputy sheriffs. When it was repeated by him first there was unanimous avowal of ignorance by the deputies upon this point, but when he was running over the story the second time John Kinsler, another deputy, said he believed that he fire Kinsler is a short, stout young man of less than thirty years, with a bold expression of countenance. He wears no beard, but a long and heavy yellow mustache relieve native of St. Louis, and gained his nickname of the "Cowboy" from a short residence in Texas, where he says he was an amateur cowboy. He afterward went to Santa Fé, and then to Albuquerque, where he got into difficulties. He was asked by the reporter for a statement of his part in the

Kinsler has been firing for engine No. 37, and when fused to go out with them and not only retained his position, but accepted the position of deputy sheriff which was offered him by Special Agent Hewlett. He refused to leave his engine subsequently, when asked to do so, and last evening said that his reason for not striking was that he had a mother and little brother to support and had to work.

noon for the purpose of making a strict inquiry into the shooting. About 2 o'clock he succeeded in securing the requisite number of men and the bodies of the dead were then viewed. The inquest will probably last for several days, as there will be a large number of wit

The City Hall, where the inquest was in progress, wa threatened with lynching the deputy sheriff who did the

William A. Reis, a school teacher, who lives in Belle

william A. Reis, a school teacher, who lives in Belleville, Ill., testified:

I was summoned by the sheriff as a member of the posse consitatus, and had been discharged and was on my way to get a train for home. I was in company with Mr. Weber, the Deputy County Surveyor, and as we walked down the Pittsburg track toward the Green Tree House I noticed eight or ten deputy sheriffs, or deputy marshals, standing on the trestle and guarding, as I thought, the switch They continually brought their guns to their shoulders and threatened people who were crossing the tracks and the crowd would then jeer and shout. I saw one man raise his gun and deliberately take alm and fire into the crowd and I saw a man drop near the telegraph pole. Eight or ten seconds later the deputies began a general fusiliade and fired lifty or more shots. I saw an old man, who I subsequently learned was Major Ryckman, fall near the Green Tree House; and the woman fell a short distance from that point. Mr. Weber and myself took refuge behind a switch-house and looking toward the bridge, I saw another man fail about the centre of the structure. There were a half dozen men with us behind the switch-house, and many of them had stones in their hands and were preparing to throw them. I said: "For God's sake, gentlemen, don't you see we are exposed to the bullets." After the first shot was fired the crowd began to disperse, and while they were running in all directions the deputies fired into them. The man who fired the first shot was fired the crowd began to disperse, and while they were running in all directions the deputies fired into them. The man who fired the first shot was a tail, red-headed man with a long overcoat. I I am positive that there was no cause for the shooting. After the lirst shot was a fired a substant of the crowd threw stones. The bridge was black with people, and after the first shot a stampede occurred, and while this stampede was is progress, the deputies haited on the treaste one tail man with a red beard steaped out aione

They took me down to the freight house and put a depnty over me, but in a short time they all grabbed their runs and ran away and I came back to town. I saw no stones thrown at the deputies.

Joseph Alborn testified that he was on the

way to 8t. Louis, and when he reached the crossing, was stopped by a deputy on the trestle, who ordered him back at the muzzle of trestle, who ordered him back at the muzzle of a revolver. Alborn stepped back and as he did so, he saw a little man step to the front and fire into the crowd. The witness did not see any stones thrown. The deputies were threatening to kill people passing to and fro over the bridge. Several other persons corroborated these statements.

Two victims of the shooting were found to-day. C. A. Jones, a rolling mill employe was shot through both thighs, and is believed to be fatally hurt; and John Scollard was found with a bullet in his leg.

A meeting of the Knights was held in Flannagan's Hall and the leaders counselled peace and abstinen from liquor. The speakers said that the companies had always given out that the Knights of Labor were the leaders in acts of violence. The mortality of yesterday showed that it was not the Knights, and vindicated the assertions that the organization has made from the be

The strikers converse freely with some of the soldiers. and they look upon them with greater respect than any deputy sheriffs in the employ of the railroad companies command. Requisitions will be applied for Monday for the five deputies imprisoned in St. Louis. They refused to return to-day and state that they will die first, as it

means death any how.

No disturbances have occurred since 5 o'clock this morning. At a few of the railroad crossings and street corners there have been small gatherings of discontented men, but they are quietly dispersed by the senti-nels. The Sheriff dismissed all of his deputies, with the exception of three or four men, depend-ing entirely on the troops. All of the platform and yardmen of the Burlington have returned and a freight train started this morning without being molested. Two freight trains arrived over the same road this morning. A portion of the men employed in the Chicago and Alton, and Ohio and Mississippi roads have Chicago and Alton, and Ohio and Mississippi roads have returned, and they are handling without difficulty all freight offered. The incoming passenger trains over all the road, without exception, close to schedule time, and were sent over the bridge to St. Louis. The Bridge Transfer Company also sent over to St. Louis a train of twenty coal cais. The Bridge Company has all of the twenty switch engines fully manned, and but for the absence of the yard switchmen would be able to handle freight and passenger trains without delay. The superintendent of the Bridge Company stated that had Governor Oglesby sent a small body of troops here when first requested, none of the men would have been intimidated and would have remained at their posts. A few railroad officials have remained here on duty.

posts. A few railroad officials have remained here on duty.

Both the Sheriff and the Mayor hold the view that the presence of the soldiery was all that was required to restore peace and order. The city authority is confessedly weak and the sentiment of the community is illustrated in the fact that some of the strikers arrested a few days ago by the sheriff, when released on ball, were sworn in as city policemen and come in conflict with the state officers represented by benuty sheriffs. In this crisis there appears to have been no alternative than the one resorted to, that of ordering the State troops to the seens.

MR. POWDERLY SAYS HE CAN DO NO MORE. SCRANTON, Penn., April 10.-Grand Master Workman Powderly received a dispatch this morning from Mr. Hayes, at St. Louis, saying that the Knighte were quiet and not responsible for yesterday's trouble. Mr. Powderly stated that the rumor that he was preparing a statement to the public or the Kuights was absolutely without foundation. "The General Executive Board," said he, " has done everything possible for a settlement of the difficulty, and the responsibility for what follows rests entirely upon others and matters

Continued on Fifth Page

EX-ALDERMAN MILLER HERE

LOCKED UP AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

NOT LIKELY TO GET BAIL BEFORE TO-MORROW-WHERE HE WAS FOUND IN FLORIDA-DE

KNOWS WHERE HE HAS GONE. Detective-Sergeant Cosgrove and Policeman Brown arrived at Police Headquarters a few minutes William H. Miller. They drove in a cab with their pris oner to the Mott-st. entrance of the Central Office and took him into the Detective Bureau through the newly erected shed in the basement, but they did not escape the observation of some reporters who were on the watch for their arrival. Inspector Byrnes was waiting in his office to receive the ex-Aldermen, who looked careworn and travel-stained. Assistant District-Attorney Nicoll had been at Headquarters consulting with the Inspector about the expected arrival, but he had gone home to dinner at 5:30, saying that he would re turn in about two hours. Joseph E. Miller, a brother of the ex-Alderman, was in the Detective Office also, He was anxious to have the prisoner released on ball. Another brother, James B. Milier, arrived and joined in the talk concerning ball, about the time of seek an answer from Recorder Smyth, Judge Gilderprisoner on bail. The brothers went away with the in officers named, saying that they could furnish the necessary bonds if opportunity was presented. When the prisoner was searched a penkulfe and \$30 were found on him. He was locked up until the question of his release on bail had been settled.

Inspector Byrnes said later: "District-Attorney Martine sent for me about noon on Monday and said he wanted me to send officers to Florida and arrest Miller and also Dempsey if he could be found. That night I sent Detective-Sergeant Cosgrove and Policeman Brown to Florida. Brown had been to that State recently, on leave of absence, travelling for his health and had re turned much improved by the trip. He was selected to accompany Cosgrove because he was acquainted with the country. Miller had not been indicted, but the officers carried warrants issued by Recorder Smyth on affidavits made by the District-Attorney. officers reached Jacksonville they learned that Dempsey had left that piace more than a week previous and was believed to be on his way to this city. Learning that arrested him. Miller was indicted yesterday on evidence which ex-Alderman Waite gave before the Grand Jury. The prisoner will be kept at Headquarters until Monday unless his brothers succeed in having him re-

eased on batt." Cosgrove and Brown left the city on the 12 o'clock train Monday night and arrived in Jacksonville at noon on Wednes lay. Sergeant Cosgrove tells the story of the arrest as follows: "When we got to Jacksonville we found that Dempsey had left there and that Miller had gone to Palatka, eighty-six miles up the St. John's River, We proceeded directly to Palatka and found out that Mr. Miller lived on a side street near the Putnam House. While on our way to his house, we met the Alderman withhis sixteen -year-old son Willie, walking

the treatis and chiracters and threateness to ther shoulders and threateness and the crowd and considers and threateness and the crowd and considers and con

When asked about the possible whereabouts of Dempsey, Costrove said: "Dempsey left Florida a week ago Wednesday to go to Savannah and said that he was going to take a boat there for New-York. He took the boat fast enough, but it was not bound for New-York. He had been in Jacksonynie, St. Augustine and other places in Florida, but he was not in Palacka with Mr. Miller. I got my information about Dempsey from parties who were in a position to know, who were great friends of the Inspector, and who would give up almost amybody to him."

Mr. Byrnes left Police Headquarters at 9 p. m. to go house. He said that Miller probably would remain locked-up until to-day. In anticipation of procuring the release of the ex-Aiderman, his brothers had been at the District-Attorney's office in the afternoon and had offered to give bonds; but they justified only to the amount of \$38,000, the Inspector said. As Miller's indictinent for bribery was similar to the indictments against Jachne, Pearson, Kirk and Richmond, his bail would be \$25,000 also, and his bondsmen would be required to justify in \$50,000. Ex-Recorder Smith, Miller's counsel, and Assistant District-Attorney was similar to the indictments against Jachne, Pearson, Kirk and Richmond, his bail would be \$25,000 also, and his bondsmen would be required to justify in \$50,000. Ex-Recorder Smith, Miller's counsel, and Assistant District-Attorney and said they went away appar-antly satisfied that Miller cound not be released until 10-morrow.

Ex-Recorder James M. Smith, who is counsel for ex-Alderman Miller, visued the District-Attorney's office soveral times during the day to make arrangements to secure the prompt release of his citent on his arrival. Mr. Smith said be would offer as bondsmen two brothers of the ex-Alderman. One of them, Joseph E. Miller, is connected with the ex-Alderman in the snoe business at No. 304 Bieceker-st., and James B. Is in the same business at No. 264 Bieceker-st. The brothers are said to be worth \$45,000 in real estate. Mr. Martine examined the

DE LACY NOT EXPECTED BACK. Alderman De Lacy failed to keep the promise which his counsel, Richard S. Newcombe, had made to District-Attorney Martine to have him within the jurisdiction of the Court of General Sessions yesterday.
There were reports instead that De Lacy had decided to

remain away permanently.

Mr. Newcombe called upon the District-Attorney and said that he now scarcely expected to have De Lacy appear, as the Aiderman had not communicated with his counsel, and the only information received had been in a telegraphic dispatch from an unknown person, say-ing that De Lacy was detained away by the sickness of

ing that De Lacy was detained away by the sickness of his wife.

Mr. Martine seemed displeased with Mr. Newcombe's conduct and said that he spoke very differently of the prospect of De Lacy's arrival than he had done the day before, when he said that De Lacy would surely appear and offered to tell who the bondamen were.

Those who know De Lacy best grin and rub their hands gleefully when asked if they expect that official home again. "I tell you "Bob' has played it mighty fite," said one stauch friend of the Aiderman. "There wan't even a subpoma issued to him by the Senate Committee, so sure was every one that he would be on hand when wanted. It was a lively game of bluft he gave the District-Aitorney, too, walking in and out of the latter's office with his ball bond steking out of his pocket. Now he's gone and gone for good, and it will be a cold day for 'Bob' when they get their hands on him again."

again."

When De Lacy last went away two telegrams were received by his lawyer. Mr. Newcombe, one from the Alcerman himself, dated Philadelphia, saying that his wife was sick and that he could not come to New-York until the next day. The following day (Friday) a telegram without a signature was hauded Mr. Newcombe as following the company of the country of the cou

Delayed by storm. Will be in the city to-morrow without

Delayed by storm. Will be in the city to-morrow without fail.

Nevertheless De Lacy did not appear yesterday and Mr. Newcombe, when asked if he had heard anything from him, said: "I have received a telegram saying: 'R. E. De L. telegramphs me that his wife is in a critical condition and that he cannot be there."

"Was the dispatch from Mr. De Lacy himself?"

"No. It was signed G. I do not know who G. is."

"That is about all I have got to say on the subject," replied Mr. Newcombe.

Mr. Seward, counsel to the committee, admitted that De Lacy had not been subpensed. It was thought that a clew to De Lacy's present abding place could be learned by looking up the location of "the storm" that delayed him on Friday. A thorough search of the United States failed to discover a storm on that day anywhere east of Washington Territory.

Ex-Aiderman Ludolph A. Fullgraff did not sit with his brother Aidermen and face the Senate Committee yearerday. At his box factory in Fulton-st. his cierk said that he had been at his business all day and had just "stepped out to see a man." He would certainly be around when wanted.

Ex-Aiderman McQuade was at the District-Attorney's office with ex-Recorder Smith, but he did not see Mr. Matthe. McQuade would only say: "These are exciting times."

Alderman Jachue, it was said, showed great interest

Martine. McQuade would only asy citing times."
Alderman Jachue, it was sald, showed great interest in the expected arrival of Miller from Florida, asking when the train would probably arrive, etc.
Peter Mitchell, the counsel for Horace Lyons, or John Raymond, the thiof who says that he sold stolen lowelfy at Jachno's shop, was existed yesterday and spoke warmly of the action of Inspector Byrnes in bringing his cilent from Sing Sing to tell something about Jachue. Inspector Byrnes was at the Central office several hours, but he appeared to be enjoying a rest from all